The Member next prayed for the registry of the following *kari* lands in the names of converts from depressed classes, namely, the *kari* lands on the north-eastern side of the Vembanad lake ; the lands lying close to the bank from Alleppey to Thanneermukkam in the Shertalay taluk ; 453 acres included in Survey No. 30/30 in Prakkattu *pakuthi* and similar other lands in the Ambalapuzha *pakuthi* and the several *kari* lands in the Vaikam, Vechoor, Kaipuzha and Kaduthurithi *pakuthies*. The Ennakkachira in the Manchadikkara *pakuthi* and Kullanchirachal in the Vadayar *pakuthi* should also be similarly registered to his people.

In conclusion, the Member prayed that one respectable gentleman with sympathy towards the backward classes be specially appointed in each Revenue Division to attend to the registry of lands in the names of depressed classes in pursuance of the new G. O. and to render such other help to them as was possible and that the Government should periodically obtain reports from those officers and see for themselves what progress was being made.

Dewan's reply.—The Member's representation will be carefully considered. Special reports will be called for about the progress in registry.

11. Desirability of issuing agricultural loans to the Cardamom ryots on a nominal interest.

Mr. T. K. Alagiri Raja (Member, Devicolam Taluk) spoke at length about the heavy indebtedness of the cardamom ryots owing to the failure of crops and the enhancement of *tharavila* to Rs. 25 per acre. It was, as a result of frequent representations and conferences, that the rules dated the 28th Karkadakom 1080 were passed regarding cardamom lands. Against the spirit of those rules, *tharavila* was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per acre in 1088. The increased rate was made applicable even to the lands applied for from 1081 to 1087, for the mere reason that *pattas* for those lands were granted only subsequent to 1087. The penal assessment realized was not refunded, though the assessment was subsequently cancelled. The realization of *tharavila* in 9 instalments did not benefit many who under the old system had already paid up two or three instalments. The appeals and petitions to the Government and the Commissioner, Devicolam, and the representations at the Assembly during the past four years did not bring about any redress of their grievances. The cardamom cultivators had consequently become heavily involved in debt. They were not able even to meet the cost of cultivation and hence they allowed their lands to lie waste. To remedy such a state of things, the Member suggested—

(1) that the Government should grant loans to the cardamom ryots at low rates of interest and realise the same from the produce of their lands in the course of 10 years as was done in British India; and

(2) that the provisions of the Cardamom Rules as they were promulgated on the 28th Karkadakam 1080 should be rigidly enforced, more especially with reference to matters relating to the cultivation of grass lands, grazing of cattle, felling of trees for the improvement of cardamom cultivation and for house-building, the rates of *tharavila*, payment of kist, shooting of destructive animals and the jurisdiction of the Forest Department in cardamom areas.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

12. Desirability of partitioning the Peermade Taluk into two taluks with Kanjirapalli as the Head-quarters of one of them.

Mr. Thomman Dominic (Member, Peermade Taluk) said that the subject had been brought up by the Peermade Member at the last session of the Assembly and that, in spite of the strong recommendation of the Commissioner, Devicolam, the partition had not been sanctioned by Government. The area of the Peermade taluk was 660 sq. miles the whole of which had been surveyed and comparatively developed. Hundreds of applications for registry of *puduval* lands were pending disposal for a long time. Very little progress was made in the registry of Sirkar Devaswom lands. The work of the Peermade Tahsildar was more than what one officer

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